

NUMBER 11.

all the arguments for and against capital punishment, we have come to the conclusion that the 'debt of nature' should never be paid, if it can't be collected without an "execution."

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

J. M. SHACKELFORD, EDITOR.
S. V. ROWLAND, EDITOR.

RICHMOND, MARCH 26, 1852.

REMEMBER: That the Messenger can be sent to any Post Office in Madison county, free of postage.

We call the attention of our merchants and others to the advertisement of Messrs. Brown & Bassett in our paper to-day. We have lately visited Lexington and can testify that their large and commodious house is well filled with every variety of articles in their line, and we take great pleasure in recommending them as gentlemen in every way worthy of extensive patronage. We defy any man who wants articles in their line to go into their house and come out without buying something. Such is their gentlemanly bearing and kind attention, that to deal with them is irresistible. Success to them.

See advertisement of Messrs. Wilcox and Bevers, wholesale & retail dealers in groceries, &c., in Lexington. We have dealt with them, and have some acquaintance with them, and we cordially recommend their establishment to Merchants and others visiting Lexington to purchase articles in their line, and hope our patrons and friends will call on them when they visit the city.

We return our thanks to Hon's J. R. Underwood, B. E. Grey, J. C. Breckinridge, and W. T. Ward for public documents received from each of them.

WATER-CURE.—See the notice from the New York Water-Cure Journal, of the "Mammoth Water-Cure Establishment," at Harrodsburg Springs. Any recommendation, in addition to that contained in the notice, would be superfluous, and we only desire to call the attention of health-seeking invalids to the subject, and leave them to read, think, and act for themselves.

JUDGES GOODLOE'S charge to the Grand Jury at the present term of the Madison Circuit Court, was a very able one, and met with the decided approval of all who listened to it. He alluded in proper terms to the alarming increase of crime in many respects, and particularly to the frequent violations of the election laws, and the notorious practice of buying and selling votes, which has so long disgraced Madison county, and has at length aroused every good citizen to the necessity of putting it down.

The Grand Jury, we understand, in pursuance of their instructions endeavored to ferret out many of the offenders, but met with only partial success. On Saturday last they reported to the Court a pretty long list of indictments and presentments for keeping tippling houses, dealing in, permitting gaming, selling votes, carrying concealed weapons, &c. But few indictments or presentments were found against the citizens of our town, whereas we have no doubt that several should have been returned for violations of the penal laws of the State. One poor devil, who has fled the country, was presented for selling his vote, and hundreds who are now in the county, as base and corrupt as he, who sell their votes at every election, go free. 'Tis strange that two or three hundred were not presented for selling their votes, as there are at least that many who sold their votes at our last election. We hope the next Grand Jury impelled for our county will pay especial attention to the vote-trading population of the county, and bring them to trial for violating the laws of the country by selling their birth-right. No man owns his country a more sacred duty than to aid in purifying the elective franchise.

APPELLATE JUDGE IN THIS DISTRICT.—The following we clip from the Observer & Reporter of Saturday last:

"The Paris Citizen is authorized to announce the Hon. KENT FARNOW, of Montgomery, candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals in the first Appellate District. The Hon. James Starob, of Clarke, has been heretofore announced a candidate for re-election to the same station; and the Hon. W. C. Goodloe, of Madison, has also been spoken of by his friends in connection with the office."

Judge Goodloe has been considered in this community a candidate for Appellate Judge for some months past.

An act has passed Congress, and been approved by the President, giving the additional time of five years for settling the public land heretofore granted to the Kentucky Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Danville.

The United States Senate has passed a bill to a third reading, appropriating \$2,000 to complete the interment, &c., in the Cemetery near the city of Mexico, of the officers and soldiers who died in that country.

The Mississippi Senate has passed a resolution postponing the election of United States Senator, for the term commencing in 1852, until the next session of the Legislature.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—It has been the reserved fate of the United States, an off-shoot from England, to set the mother country some noble examples in the science of government, and to teach her rulers how to render their subjects prosperous and happy. Oppression drove our fore-fathers to brave the dangers of the ocean and association with savages, to seek a home in the wilds of the new world, and Providence, it seems, has so shaped the destiny of the descendants of the "Pilgrim Fathers," as that old England and young America have both been benefited in the effects resulting from the system of tyranny and oppression which drove the Puritans from their father-land.

The most casual reader of the late important news from England could not have failed noticing the fact that Earl Derby, Prime Minister of England, in a speech before Parliament, presenting the policy of the New Ministry, expressed a preference for the American principle of a tariff to the English doctrine of free trade, in that it is less burdensome in practice, and more easily defended. Earl Derby, as Lord Stanley, made a tour of this country some years ago, and it seems devoted a good deal of attention to our maxims of public policy, and has profited by our experience in the practice of levying a tariff with the two-fold view of raising revenue, and affording incidental protection to the manufactures and products of our own country; and that he is desirous to put England upon the same track.

The party who have for twelve or fifteen years been opposing the whig idea of a tariff, have tauntingly pointed us to England, and boasted of its free trade policy. Perhaps the day is not distant when they will have to hunt up some other country to afford them a practical example of the exploded and almost obsolete doctrine of free trade.

That it is the true policy of every nation engaged to any considerable extent in manufacturing, to levy a tariff that will afford to its manufactures incidental protection sufficient to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, there is no question; and there is just as little doubt that our present system of revenue laws needs revision, in view of the regulations of all the foreign nations with whom we have much commercial intercourse. At present, however, as the democrats have a majority in Congress, there is no ground for believing that any change will be made. Since that party have abandoned the Jackson doctrine of a tariff, and as "Uncle Josh. Downing, of Downingville," would say, have but one principle, "to fight agin the whigs," they of course will not, just on the eve of the Presidential election carry out the recommendations of a whig President upon this subject, no matter how much the country needs the reforms suggested by him.

In the approaching Presidential campaign, the whigs as usual, will plant themselves upon a platform of principles and battle for them. The democrats will carry out their principle, "to fight agin the whigs." Truth is omnipotent and will prevail, and we feel content to bide our time, assured that victory will perch upon our standard, and the people endorse the party who battle for principles and the country, over the party whose leaders are beckoned on by the love of power and place.

We learn from the Frankfort Commonwealth that Messrs. Wickliffe & Turner, Commissioners to prepare the Revised Statutes, were in that place last week and have made arrangements for the publication of that work. The book will contain eight hundred pages and will contain, besides the Statutes, the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, Washington's Farewell Address, Laws of the United States in relation to the Authentication of Records, Naturalization, Fugitives from justice, and Fugitives from labor; old and new Constitutions of Kentucky, and the Compact with Virginia. Three thousand copies will be deposited with the Secretary of State for distribution to the counties, and the work will be furnished to lawyers and others by A. G. Hoxens, at \$5 per copy.

From Rio.—By an arrival at N. York on the 23rd inst., papers were received from Rio to the 10th of Feb., which announces the defeat of Rosas by the allied forces of Brazil and the revolted provinces of the confederation. Arguza had taken up quarters at Palermo, the country seat of Rosas. The combat was bloody, and great loss sustained on both sides—about 4,000 lives in all. Rosas and his daughter had taken refuge on an English steamer.

We are indebted to the kindness of Rev. J. J. Breckinridge, the able and efficient Superintendent of Public Instruction, for a copy of his report to the General Assembly, for the year 1851. In our next issue we will give a review of this admirable report, presenting in a synopsis its most interesting features.

It is quite amusing to see what a snarl the Democrats are getting into about a candidate for the Presidency. They are quarreling with the energy and desperation of mowing cats, and denouncing one another with the bitterest invective. But what else could be expected whilst those who are most conspicuous and unscrupulous in the mow, are bent upon sharing the loaves and fishes, and care but little for "King or country" so they swim and get fat offices. Those who are intriguing most, have to impose upon the great mass of their party, their love of plunder and place for patriotism, and devotion to principles.

Who of those fellows that are bawling the praises of Cass and Butler, Buchanan and Houston, Douglass and Lane in Congress, or those who are scribbling for them in the papers, care who is President if their favorite is not? What difference is it to them if they get no office whether we have a President at all or not? They are after the "almighty dollar," that's all.

We are not dissatisfied to see this state of things. We much prefer seeing our opponents divided to being united and harmonious. The democrats have a happy faculty of settling discords and jars, and it seems that all that is necessary is for the leaders of the party to cry "presto, veto, change," and they wheel into ranks like clock work. "Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad." A good many of the democratic leaders seem mad, and we hope it is the precursor of their political destruction, for surely they have committed political iniquities enough to bring destruction upon them. So long as they are fighting among themselves as so many Kilkenny cats, we are hands off, but when they whip one another into ranks and make battle upon the whigs, we will then buckle on our armor and enter the lists.

It is well for the United States that they have so many inexhaustible resources of wealth, as if they had them not, the practice indulged in by members of Congress of making speeches for and against aspirants to the Presidency, and advocating and denouncing party tricks and party schemes, would very soon bankrupt the country. It is a burning shame that men who are elected to Congress to transact business which legitimately devolves upon that body, should be so reckless of their duty to their constituents, and so profigate with the people's money, as to occupy hours and days and weeks in boring Congress and the country with their nonsensical harangues upon Presidential making and party rascality and trickery. Several members of the House of Representatives, who never attempt to discuss any measure of interest or importance, have lately made speeches of this character. They have not mind enough to state to the House the nature of the bill they propose to discuss, (they have to make pretence that they intend to discuss the bill before the House, to get the floor,) who have occupied an hour or two each in simple rehearsals of slang they have been told to deliver themselves of, to the infinite bore of their fellow-members and the disgrace of the nation. Whigs and Democrats are alike guilty, and should alike be censured.

But such alike will be done so long as third and fourth rate men are elected to high offices. The people should commence a reform, by frowning down simple-minded demagogues, and electing dignified, sensible and good men to Congress. Then and not till then will our Congress be a working body. It is now rather a drain upon the treasury, where lazy demagogues and bloats are supported in good style upon the people's money, who care not what becomes of the country so they can feast and revel, and get \$5 a day. There are honorable exceptions in Congress, but how many demagogues and bloats who can not make a living elsewhere are there in that body?

Messrs. PRENTICE & HENDERSON, of the Louisville Journal, have issued proposals for publishing the "Louisville Journal Extra for the Presidential Campaign." The publication of the Journal Extra will commence early in June, and be continued until after the Presidential election. Terms—50 cents a copy, \$2 for 5 copies, or \$5 for 14 copies, and \$33 copies for \$10. We wish the enterprise great success. The prospectus shall appear in our next issue.

James Vanwinkle, indicted for voting twice at the May election, was tried at the present Term of the Madison Circuit Court, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs, and stand committed until paid.

Catharine Johnson, charged with malicious stabbing, was also tried and acquitted.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL.—Thomas U. Walter, Esq., architect for the extension of the Capitol at Washington, reports that the entire cost of the improvement will be \$2,076,000.

MR. CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.—A report has been widely circulated to the effect that Mr. Clay had said that he preferred Gen. Cass for the Presidency to any man in the country. We never for a moment gave this report credence, as we have too much confidence in the devotion of Mr. Clay to the great principles of the Whig party to believe that he will forsake them, after having devoted a long and eventful life to their advocacy and defence, when there is no real, nor yet apparent danger of our free institutions being jeopardized by the election of a Whig to that office. Gen. Cass it is true has nobly battled for the Union, and Mr. Clay no doubt would prefer him for the Presidency to a Whig who is not a compromise man, ready and willing to do battle for every feature of the compromise measures, but whilst we have Whigs of as good, better capacity than Gen. Cass, who are as true to the Union as he, Mr. Clay will never, no never abandon the party he has so long and so nobly acted with, and whose every measure was sprung upon the country by him.

We have it in our power to give this report a flat denial, which will be found in the extract below. Mr. Clay may have said, and likely did say, that he preferred Gen. Cass for the Presidency to any Democrat, but he never said he preferred him to any man in the country. This extract from a letter written by Mr. Clay to a friend, the New York Express was permitted to publish, and we are pleased to be able to lay it before our readers:

"You rightly understood me in expressing a preference for Mr. Fillmore as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. This I did before I left home, and have frequently here in private intercourse, since my arrival at Washington. I care not how generally the fact may be generally known, but I should not deem it right to publish any formal avowal of that preference under my own signature in the newspapers. Such a course would subject me to the imputation of supposing that my opinions possessed more weight with the public than I apprehend they do. The foundation of my preference is that Mr. Fillmore has admitted of them has been tried. He has been tried in the elevated position he now holds, and I think that prudence and wisdom had better restrain us from making any change without a necessity for it—the existence of which I do not perceive. I am truly your friend, and obedient servant, H. CLAY."

The Savannah Georgian states that a company has been organized and incorporated by the name of "Mexican Ocean and Mail Island Company," who propose a new route, both shorter and quicker than either Nicaragua, Panama, or Tehuantepec routes to San Francisco. The plan is to take advantage of the Mexican roads, starting from Vera Cruz by the national road to Puebla, and thence to Conacoalco, on the Mesasala river, and thence down that river to the Pacific, there to meet steamers to San Francisco. This route is some two thousand miles shorter than the Panama, a thousand shorter than the Nicaragua, and five hundred shorter than the Tehuantepec route. The company expect to be able to make the trip in sixteen days. This will be a gain of ten days upon either the Nicaragua or Panama route. They have obtained already from the Mexican government the exclusive right of way, and the exclusive right to the transportation of all foreign mails across Mexico for fifteen years, by which they expect to obtain the transportation of the English mail from Mexico and California.

AWARD OF THE CONGRESSIONAL CLOTHOFORM COMMITTEE.—The special committee of the United States House of Representatives, appointed to investigate the rival claims to the invention of chloroform for the relief of pain in surgical operations, have decided in favor of Dr. Morton as the rightful inventor, and will report a bill awarding him \$100,000 from the Treasury as compensation for the use of chloroform in the army and navy.

We have the pleasure of adding to the list of our exchanges, "The Detroit Weekly Tribune," published at Detroit, Mich. It is a spirited Whig paper, and has the name of Gen. Scott at its masthead for President. It is edited by HENRY BARNES, Esq., and published by B. G. Stimson & Co.

LAND WARRANTS MADE ASSIGNABLE.—An act has passed both Houses of Congress making Land Warrants assignable. It will no doubt receive the sanction of the President and become a law. We will lay the act before our readers next week.

When a Hindoo priest is about to baptize an infant, he utters the following beautiful sentiment: "Little babe thou enterest the world weeping, while all around smile; contrive so to live that you may depart in smiles, while all around weep."

Capt. F. E. C. Triplett, of Ky., has been appointed chief clerk of the Pension Office.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

Senate.—Executive communications, and a number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Soule addressed the Senate against non-intervention. All the galleries were occupied by ladies to hear Mr. Soule's speech. Mr. S. said that the debate could not fail to have beneficial results by the opportunity it afforded to proclaim the free principles that every true American delighted in, and to give expression to sympathy for the down-trodden nations of the world. He denied that this was not the policy of Washington. The neutrality of Washington was one of pure necessity for the time being, and was not intended to be permanent. He proved by letters of Hamilton, second in command under Washington, that he approved of the interference by the Government in '92 in aid of Mirandas, who attempted a revolution in Mexico; and argued that Washington must have been cognizant of this, and approved of it; and occurring so shortly after the publication of his farewell address, shows that intervention was not a matter dreaded by those fathers of the Republic.

Mr. Soule continued up to the hour of adjournment. House.—The Senate bill amendatory of the act holding courts in cases of the disability of the judges was agreed to. The deficiency bill was taken up in the Committee.

Mr. Houston explained the provisions of the bill. During the debate Mr. Marshall, of Ky., said he would take the responsibility of disbanding the army—he would rather leave the people of Texas and New Mexico to fight their own battles than vote for the item in the deficiency bill for army appropriations. Without taking action on the bill the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

Senate.—Mr. Seward presented the petition of C. Hanson, of Brooklyn, proposing to establish a line of steamers between Brooklyn and Gheekstadt, on the Elbe, near Hamburg, so as to make monthly trips. He proposes to build four vessels of 2,000 tons to be ready in two years, to carry the mails and passengers at such rates as he shall be able to obtain. He asks Congress to grant him for the first three years \$100,000 per annum; the next \$355,000; and the next \$375,000 per annum for each vessel engaged. The line will secure to the United States a trade now possessed by England.

The bill regulating the salaries of territorial officers was taken up. After some debate, it was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to establish a dry-dock and navy-yard at San Francisco was taken up. Mr. Gwin addressed the Senate in favor of the bill.

Mr. Brodhead commenced a reply, but yielded the floor and the Senate adjourned. House.—Mr. Grow, of Pa., presented a resolution from that Legislature asking for the establishment of dry-docks and navy-yards on the Lake frontier, and another relative to Smith O'Brien.

The Speaker laid before the House the Executive communication in answer to the resolution asking information relative to the seizure and confiscation of the Georgiana, of Maine, and Susan, of Mass., referred.

Also, a communication from the Navy Department in reply to a resolution calling for information as to the cost of foreign mail service and all items connected with the contracts; ordered to be printed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the deficiency bill. Mr. Gorman, of Ind., commented on the fact of increased cost for maintaining soldiers. He said there was corruption in the Department and that officers were in partnership with men who sell horses and thus managed to fleece the Government. He knew of one officer who had thus defrauded the Government and settled down independently in Oregon with \$100,000. (Cries of "Who is he?" "What's his name," &c.) Mr. G. said he would not tell publicly, but would privately to any one, and be responsible.

Mr. Gentry said that these corruptions did not begin yesterday, but have existed for years. The President and Secretary are not responsible for the acquisition of the territory which requires this force for the protection of the people and of our treaty stipulations.

The debate continued, and the House adjourned without action.

The New York Tribune discusses the policy which shuts up our iron beds and furnaces and patronizes those of Europe, in preference, and says: "There never before was so great a dearth of employment throughout the Free States, as during the past winter, and it still continues. And still we go on, running in debt millions per month for products that our own idle laborers would gladly make, and calling it buying them cheap. And we have just heard of a large purchase of Railroad Iron from England at \$87 1/2 per ton, payable in seven per cent. bonds running fifteen years. Thus for each ton of this iron over \$76 in cash must be paid before and at the maturing of the bonds—but who cares for debts having fifteen years to run? We may all dead before they mature. So hurrah for foreign debts abroad and idle laborers at home! Hurrah for boundless speculation to-day; though bankruptcy be as boundless to-morrow! Hurrah for giant Texas to support our crowded Alms-houses! Hurrah for blown-out Furnaces and British Free Trade!"

Within the last year, forty-eight ships have been added to the fleet of whalers belonging to New Bedford. Nearly half of the importation of sperm and whale oil for the whole country is entered at that port.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, March 22.

The Pacific arrived on Sunday evening, bringing Liverpool dates of the 10th. On the 17th she passed the Baltic; also large quantities of ice. She had 44 passengers. The Canada reached Liverpool on the 8th.

ENGLAND.—The election for a new progressing.

A mutiny on the packet ship Queen of the West at Liverpool on the 6th inst. was quelled after a new captain; the former one, Capt. Moore, came passenger in the Pacific.

FRANCE.—France is quiet. The government arrangements of the bank are satisfactory to commercial men. The fusion of the two branches of the Bourbon family is again agitated with the certainty of a satisfactory termination. The Swiss staff officers in Paris have been ordered to return to Switzerland, forthwith.

Belgium has made a treaty of commerce and navigation with England.

The difficulties between the French and Swiss are arranged for the present.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope are more satisfactory.

The French Ambassador had left London for Paris very suddenly.

A steam frigate had sailed from London for Algeria with 300 political exiles.

In Ireland Dr. McHale had raised the standard against the established church. Alarming accounts of Ribbonism are received from the northern district.

A Turkish military column of 10,000 strong, with four guns, have occupied Bam Jaluka district and disarmed the forces of Bry. Bishes Novi is occupied by a strong force of cavalry. Every large town is garrisoned. A widely spread conspiracy to overthrow the government has been brought to light. Every bridge and ferry is guarded. The boats on the river Una are destroyed and every point of communication with Austria is occupied by strong Turkish pickets.

An able correspondent of the "National Intelligencer" doubts, from the way Kossuth is going on in the West, whether he really be a sane man, as it is well known that a nervous temperament, placed under circumstances of great excitement, readily passes over into insanity. That such is the temperament of Kossuth, and such the circumstances in which for the last four years he has been placed, all the world knows; whether they have produced the natural effect just alluded to, is the question on which the correspondent makes his remarks. We quote from the conclusion of the article of the writer:

"In sober earnest, Messrs. Editors, these are not the projects of a sane man; and, if they were the last things he would do would be to announce them to the world, and thus put the Austrian Government on its guard. But, in truth, there is no common sense, no coherence, no perception of the relation of means to ends in these vagaries, for projects they are not. It is an affront to the public for a man in his right mind to propound such extravagancies as measures for revolutionizing Europe. They do not rise to the respectability of imposition. It is complimenting them to call them humbug. They are the sickly visions of a disordered brain, and not original at that. Kossuth tells the world he learned English from the study of Shakespeare. These twelve hundred Cincinnati saddles for imaginary squadrons in Hungary are a reflection of the dreams of Lear."

"It was a delicate stratagem to shoe a top of hors' with felt: I'll put it in proof; And when I have stolen upon these Austrians, Then kill, kill, kill, kill, kill, kill, kill. The man is mad."

CLAY AND KOSSUTH.—The following is from a lengthy article in the New Orleans Crescent:

"But we have a question to ask here. There is the man Kossuth, and there is the man Henry Clay. Which is the truer man of the two? We say, Henry Clay. There is more real physical and moral courage in Henry Clay than in for Kossuth's. Henry Clay would lead armies, what is more, sacrifice presidential offices, to do what he thought right. He has been Kossuth, the armies of Hungary would have known his lofty figure in their midst—would have heard his voice and seen his person in the thickest of the battle's fray. Had he been Kossuth, when Kossuth learnt Gorge's threats and quailed, he would have swung the traitor from the highest turret of the nearest castle. Is there an American who doubts that?"

This is the difference between the two men; Kossuth has vanity and eloquence, Clay ambition and will. Clay is imperial in will, but democratic in sentiment and impulse. Kossuth is a demagogue in will, an aristocrat in sentiment, and has no impulse. He was an aristocrat in Hungary, a Red Republican at Marseilles, a Constitutional Monarchist in England, and is a Republican in this country; he did not wish our intervention at one time, and now, inflated with a hurra, he wishes the extreme of intervention!

Here are two personal influences widely different. Which is the nobler? We say, the bold, fearless, unhesitating American Statesman—the man who is the same thing always, changed only by convictions, and not by latitude or expediency—and who dies uninterested with the Presidency, only because he was true to himself.

MORTALITY AMONG GENERALS.—Within the five years which have elapsed since the commencement of the war with Mexico, no less than thirteen American Generals have departed this life, viz: Taylor, Worth, Mason, Brandy, Kearney, Hamer, Hopping, Belknap, Durrah, Croghan, Brook, Arbuckle, and Whiting.

SILVER COIN—NEW LAW PROPOSED.

The following is a correct synopsis of the bill on this subject, recently reported in the U. S. Senate, by Mr. Hunter, from the Finance committee. The telegraphic notice published a few days ago was full of blunders:

The bill provides that from and after the 1st of June, 1852, the weight of the half dollars is to be 192 grains; the quarter dollars, dimes, and half dimes, shall be respectively one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the weight of a half dollar; which coin is made a legal tender in payment of all sums not exceeding \$5. The Treasurer of the Mint, with the approval of the Director, to purchase such bullion as is required for the coinage with the bullion of the mint. Such coins to be paid out at the mint in exchange for gold coins, at par, in sums of not less than \$100. The amount coined into quarter dollars, dimes, and half dimes, to be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury. No deposits for coinage into small pieces hereafter to be received other than that received by the Treasurer of the Mint. Depositors have the option of having their gold or silver cast into bars or ingots of pure metal or of standard fineness, with a stamp designating the same. No piece to be cast into bars of less weight than ten ounces, except pieces of one, two, three, and five ounces, all of which shall be of the standard fineness, with the weight and fineness stamped upon them. In cases where gold and silver deposited be coined or cast into bars or ingots, to be a charge to the depositor, in addition to the charge now made for refining, of one-half of one percent., to be charged to the Treasurer. From time to time there is to be struck and coined at the mint and its branches, a coin of the value of \$3, the shape and device to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM CHAGRES AND KINGSTON.—The steamship United States, from Chagres, March 4th, at 6 P. M., and six days from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived yesterday.

Heavy Robbery.—The Panama Echo states that Mr. Does, who had for some time occupied a store there, was robbed by a friend, of carpet a bag containing jewelry, gold, and other articles to the value of \$6,000, which had been committed to his care, to place on board the Tennessee, on which vessel Mr. D. had engaged a passage for San Francisco.

In the city of Panama there was supposed to remain about three thousand California emigrants, waiting for passage to their place of destination. Provisions were still scarce, and very high, though large supplies were hourly expected.

A Good Move.—We learn that A. B. Corwin, Esq., United States consul at this port, has appointed Messrs. C. K. Garrison, Wm. Nelson, and P. Monroe, to act as inspectors of all American vessels leaving this port for California, in order to see that the passengers are allowed a sufficient quantity of room, and that the proper supplies of provisions and water are placed on board for a protracted voyage, as well as to see that the vessels are seaworthy. It is understood that this step has been taken in view of the fact that complaints have been made to the effect that vessels leave this port badly provisioned, and with a great many more passengers than the law allows.

FROM JAMAICA.—At Kingston, on the 3d inst., a deputation of ministers of various denominations waited on the Lord Bishop to urge the necessity of a united petition from all classes of religionists on the impossibility of competing with slave-grown produce, and the ruin that must inevitably ensue on the application of free-trade principles to Jamaica while slave-grown sugars are admitted on the same terms as free-grown sugars into the markets of the United Kingdom. His Lordship replied that he fully agreed with these sentiments, and though he saw difficulties in the way of legislation on the subject, he hoped they were not insuperable. He then appointed a committee of ministers to receive the petition, and to take the necessary steps toward its being signed by ministers of all denominations. A sum amounting to over £100 has been subscribed in the parish of St. Elizabeth in aid of the fund for sending delegates to England.

We learn with regret that it is considered Grey Town is likely to be made the seat of a misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States, by a similar attempt being made there to that which was made in Cuba a short time ago. We hope, however, that the reports which we have heard will prove to have been exaggerated. —Kingston Journal, March 25th.

It is mentioned in the San Fernando Gazette, that Port of Spain, in Trinidad, was full of shipping, but that unfortunately the weather was most unfavorable for getting in the crop. The roads were very soft, and the yielding of the cane juice very bad, both being the consequence of too much moisture. It required over 2,000, and in some instances, 2,500 gallons of liquor to make a hoghead of sugar of 39 inch truss. There had been no dry weather since May last, and our contemporary was thoroughly wearied with the unusual continuance of rain.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Talking about women voting, the Burlington Sentinel says: "Cradles are the ballot boxes for women—in which they should deposit, not votes, but rotters. That makes a Warwick of every mother of 'em."

TO MAKE A NIGHTMARE.—Just before going to bed, eat two pig's feet and a fried pie. In less than an hour you will see a snake larger than a hawser, devouring eight blue-haired children, who have just escaped from a monster with sore eyes and a red-hot overcoat.

Edward F. Beale has been appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of California.

POETRY.

TO—
I'll wear thy faded memory,
Unfaded as thy life,
Or Time's kindly hand,
The mildew footstep shall not trace
Those hallow'd pages, nor erase
Thy name, nor even death.

"Thy deeply pencil'd on my heart,
Of my existence's part,
A soul-uniting tie;
The present linking with the past
And bliss'd future, when at last
No partings cause a sigh.

In spirit I'll commune with thee,
When pensive shadows rest on me,
And make my path obscure;
To feel thy sympathy I share,
Will give me strength each ill to bear,
Each sorrow to endure.

And when joy's smile shall sunshine bring,
And hope, upon her banners, ring,
A future bright shall be,
I'll offer all upon that shrine,
Which memory consecrates as thine,
And ask thou wilt share.

Amid the gay and bustling crowd,
That name I'll never breathe aloud,
But fold it to my heart;
For solitude's blissful hour,
When memory's spell-enchanting power,
Its pleasures may impart.

I'm ne'er alone, though't'er near,
When twilight's misty shades appear,
Or darkness reigns around;
Or in the moon's silvery ray,
At sleep of dawn, or shut of day,
The heart's communion's found.

Ah! fondly then I breathe thy name,
And feel that thou art still the same,
Blissful, yes, happy thought!
Oh! who'd extinguish memory's light,
And leave all blank a page as bright?
With such enchantment fraught!

Agricultural.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE, &c.

Many like this delightful and healthy esculent; but the fewest number know how to cultivate it. The subjoined ample directions are from the Baltimore "American Farmer," and are commended.

Time of Sowing Seed to grow plants.—The proper time for sowing the seed of this vegetable, is as early in the spring as the frost is out of the ground, and the soil may be in a condition to be well worked, and put in a state of perfect pulverization.

Kind of Soil for Seed-bed.—A deep sandy loam is the soil best adapted to this purpose, though any soil in which sand predominates will answer. Asparagus is emphatically a plant that delights in sandy soils.

Preparations of the bed.—Broadcast over the bed, or border, selected, a liberal dressing of stable manure, barnyard manure, or any rich nutritive compost, dig up the ground full a spade in depth, rake until the soil is perfectly fine; then draw drills 8 or 10 inches asunder, half an inch deep, and thinly sow the seed therein, cover with the rake, and gently pat down the drills with the back of a spade, or shovels. This done, strew a mixture of salt and ashes over the bed, so as to whiten the surface.

Treatment of the bed and plants.—Should the weather prove dry before the plants come up, the bed must be watered every few days. After the plants are up care must be observed, in times of drought, not to let them suffer for the want of water, as it is important that their growth should be continuous and uninterrupted. A decoction formed of 2 quarts of soot, dissolved in ten gallons of water, occasionally, will be found an excellent substitute for pure water, in dry seasons. The plants must be kept clean of weeds and the earth stirred throughout the season.

Quantity of Seed.—One or two ounces of Asparagus seed, will be sufficient to grow plants enough to supply the wants of a large family. Should the design of the grower be, to raise Asparagus for market, the quantity of seed will, of course, have to be increased, so as to meet the object in view.

Age of Plants for sowing out.—Upon this head there is a diversity of opinions among good gardeners; some contending that the plants should be two years old before transplanted into their permanent bed, while others prefer to sit them out when one year old. We prefer the latter age, and believe that, if proper pains be taken to keep the plants clean, and well watered, in the seed bed, that at least a year may be gained in the time of cutting the Asparagus, by setting out the plants when one year old. Those who do not wish to wait for the growing of plants, can obtain them of nurserymen.

Having disposed of the question of raising the plants, we shall now proceed to the formation of the permanent Asparagus bed.

Formation of a new bed.—When the plants are a year old, as we have before stated, they will be fit to be transplanted into the bed they are permanently to stand in. In early spring, so soon as the frost is out of the ground, select your bed in an open, well exposed part of your garden. The soil should be of a deep, sandy loam. Spade it to the full depth of your spade, casting the surface soil on one side of you, so as to be convenient to be replaced, when the subsoil shall have been spaded up. After the surface soil has been removed to the full depth of the spade, put on two or three inches of well rotted manure, dig that in to the full depth of the spade; this done, rake the surface, and apply two or three inches in depth, more of the well rotted manure, replace the surface soil, and rake the bed until perfectly fine; then broadcast over the bed about an inch, in depth, of well rotted manure, as before, rake that in thoroughly, so as to incorporate it well with the surface soil.

Laying off the bed and setting the plants out.—Your ground being manured, trenched, dug, and thoroughly pulverized, by raking, divide it into beds 4 feet wide, leaving alleys 2 feet wide between each bed. Then stretch a line, 8 inches from the edge, cut a drill close to the line, 6 inches deep, the side next

the line to be upright. Your drill being opened, set your plants in as upright as possible, 10 or 12 inches asunder in the row, the crowns to be 2 or 3 inches below the surface of the ground. In setting the plants in the drill, spread the roots out as evenly as practicable before covering them over. As you set each plant in position, draw a little earth with your hand, over the roots, to keep the plant steady until you are ready to cover over. Your row of plants being thus fixed in the drill, draw the earth with a rake over it, so as to cover the plants. Then drive down a stake at each corner of the drill, so as to designate the line of plants, and thus serve as a landmark, or index, in working the bed from year to year afterwards in order that injury to the crowns of the plants may be avoided.

Your first line of plants being in and covered, dig a second, third, and fourth drill, as before, and set out your plants as directed above, taking care to drive a stake at each end of every row, as you proceed. The beds being 4 ft. 4 inches wide, and the first row being 8 inches from the edge, will give 4 rows of Asparagus to each bed, at 12 inches apart. This arrangement, with the 2 ft. alleys will allow ample room to work the Asparagus, and to cut it for use, without injury from trampling.

The plants being all set out and covered, gently rake the bed and sow thereon as much salt and ashes mixed in equal quantities, as will thoroughly whiten the surface of the bed.

After Culture.—Should the weather prove dry after the plants are set in their drills, the beds must be watered at least every second day, until the plants show themselves above ground, as without moisture, they cannot take root, so that only a few successive days of drought, if neglected, might prove fatal to them. From the very onset, the beds must be kept clean from weeds and grass, and the earth stirred, so as to derive advantage from atmospheric influences. If the plants be kept clean, the earth open, and attention be paid to free waterings, in dry seasons, the Asparagus may be advanced at least one year in its full bearing properties. Generally, it takes three years to develop the productive powers of this vegetable; but, by observing the care we have recommended in the management of the beds, the time may be shortened a year, an advantage which is worth many times the necessary labor to be bestowed.

Fall treatment.—After the tops have become brown in the fall, cut them off, and remove them from the bed; then dig in a dressing of compost manure, (composed of seven parts rotten dung, and 1 part ashes) with the times of a dung-fork between the rows, taking care not to disturb the crowns of the plants, rake the surface, and strew salt and ashes over the beds.

Spring Treatment.—As soon as the frost is out of the ground, fork in between the rows about an inch in depth, of the compost recommended above, then rake, and strew a mixture of salt and ashes; in equal quantities, over the bed, freely. Should the weather prove dry, the watering pot must be often used. Occasional waterings, in dry weather, with solutions of soot, as before recommended, will greatly promote the growth, and increase the size of the Asparagus. A rich, deep, light, open soil, cleanliness, moisture, periodical applications of manure, salt and ashes, are the great conditions necessary to ensure productiveness to Asparagus beds.

We append from the Farmer the following additional items:

Peas.—As soon as the frost is out of the ground, manure a bed for peas. Let the dressing of manure be tolerably liberal, the spading be neatly done, to the full depth of the spade, the ground well raked, the drills be made 3 feet apart, 2 or 3 inches deep; drill in your peas, cover, and give the bed a free broadcast of a mixture composed of 6 parts ashes and 2 parts plaster.

In about ten days after sowing your first bed of peas, prepare more ground and drill in more peas, so as to prolong your supply of this delicate and delicious vegetable. By putting in a few rows every 10 or 14 days during this and the two succeeding months, you may secure a succession of peas throughout the season, without occupying a great deal of room in your garden.

When your peas begin to throw out runners, earth up, and stick them.

Beans.—Unless the frost should continue to hold the earth locked up, you may sow Windsor beans, about the middle of this month, or as soon before, or after, as, from the absence of the frost the soil can be put in good order. Prepare the ground as for peas, and make the drills 2 feet apart. To continue a supply throughout the season, plant a few rows every ten days throughout April.

Lettuce.—If you have lettuce plants, set them out as soon as the soil is in a condition to be put in thorough order. Sow seed at intervals of two weeks throughout the spring, to ensure a continuous supply of crisp heads of lettuce.

Radishes.—Radish seed may be sown in open culture any time after the frost is out of the ground and the soil can be put in good order. They delight in a rich soil, and should be manured with well rotted manure, and receive a top-dressing of ashes.

Strawberries.—Clean off your strawberry bed and give them a dressing of manure. After working in your manure, carefully, dust your bed with salt and ashes, mixed in equal quantities, put long straw between the rows, or if you have it, tanners' bark will answer as well, or you may combine the two together.

In times of drought, make your garden water freely, but teach him, that he must hold the nose or nozzle of the watering pot well down to the ground, so as not to wet the flowers of the vines, as if he does so, he will wash off the farina, and prevent their fruiting. If you manage your bed thus, you cannot

fail to have a full crop of fruit, unless the elements war against you.

Before we conclude, we would express the hope, that if there be a Homestead among our readers deficient in shade trees, in shrubbery, in fruits, and in a garden, that the Ladies, whose province it is to direct such matters, will so work upon their husbands and fathers, as to have such deficiencies supplied, as a country residence without these appliances, is really a sad affair, whereas, one with them, is among all the sources of delight of this world, the one most to be appreciated—the home amongst all others, the most to be admired and loved.

Celery.—Sow Celery seed about the beginning of the month, the plants will be ready to set out in May.

Facts for Farmers.—It will not do to hoe a great field for all little crops, or to hoe twenty acres for five loads of hay, enrich the land and it will pay you for it. Better farm thirty acres well, than fifty by halves.

In dry weather dig for water on the brow of a hill; springs are more generally near the surface than in the vale.

The foot of the owner is the best manure for land.

Cut bushes that you wish to destroy, in the summer, and with a sharp instrument they will bleed freely.

Accounts should be kept in detailing the expenses and product of each field.

When an implement is no longer wanted for the season, lay it carefully aside, but first let it be well cleaned.

Obtain good seed, prepare your ground well soon early and pay little attention to the moon.

Cultivate your own heart aright; remember that "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Do not begin farming by building an extensive house, nor a spacious barn, until you have something to store in it.

Keep notice of remarkable events on your farm.

Recording even your errors will be of benefit.

Good fences make good neighbors.

The better animals can be fed, and the more comfortable they can be kept, the more profitable they are, and all farmers work for profit.

Sow clover deep, it secures it against the drought.

Cows well fed in winter, give more milk in the summer.

When you see the fence down, put it up; if it remains until to-morrow the cattle may get over.

What ought to be done to-day, do it, for to-morrow it may rain.

Potted plants should have fresh earth given them in March, the earth should be kept well stirred and watered freely.

Plants in blossom will be prolonged in beauty and vigor by being shaded from the noonday sun; they will likewise be benefited by it during other periods of their growth.

Plants should be ashed, trimmed and trained as required.

The beauty of many plants is increased by covering the earth, with finely pulverized rotten wood or saw dust.

In England, an old stump of rotten wood was deemed quite an acquisition by those who cultivate flowers.

Seeds should be gathered, as they ripen.

Dried leaves should be removed from plants as they appear.

Annals that are done flowering should be removed; they are unsightly.

Plants should be watered in dry weather, the best time for watering is very early in the morning in the summer season—rather later in cooler weather.

Liquid manure may be applied occasionally to all choice flowers.

The earth in a garden must be kept light by being stirred frequently; it must be perfectly free from weeds, and raked smooth.

SEED POTATOES.—It is generally customary with farmers and gardeners, to preserve for seed the small potatoes, such as are not suitable for consumption. This is a great error. In almost every other species of vegetable productions, it is customary to preserve the best and finest portions for seed. For instance, if they desire to raise a good crop of corn, they plant the largest and best ears they can find; and so with wheat, rye, &c.; but when they come to the potatoes, they plant the small potatoes, and the consequence is, they obtain a crop of small potatoes.

These facts in reference to seed potatoes, I obtained from an old gentleman of this county, who had many years' experience in gardening.

Bourbon County, Ky.—Paris Cit.

TOMATOES.—We have seen and tasted (says the Boston Journal) the figs referred to in the following article from Hovey's excellent Horticultural Magazine; and endorse all which says in their favor. We hope that those who raise abundance of tomatoes will save this recipe, and try the experiments if only on a small scale.

Recipe for Tomato Figs.—Four boiling water over the tomatoes, in order to remove the skin; then weigh them and place in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatoes, and let them stand two days; then pour off the syrup, and boil and skim it until no scum rises. Then pour it over the tomatoes, and let them stand two days before; then boil and skim again. After the third time they are fit to dry if the weather is good; if not, let them stand in the syrup until drying weather. Then place on large earthen plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine white sugar between every layer. Tomatoes prepared in this manner will keep for years.

A few apples cut up and boiled in the remainder of this syrup make a very nice sauce.—Miss Eliza Marsh.

It is only necessary for us to add that the Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded Mrs. Marsh the Society's Silver Medal for excellent specimens exhibited November 29. They were tested by the committee, and pronounced to be superior to any they had ever seen. They were put up in small boxes, and to our taste were far better than two-thirds of what are sold in our market for the best Smyrna figs.—Ed. Hort. Mag.

TIME TO CUT TIMBER.—Timber cut from the first of September to the middle of December will not sprout much, and the stumps will rot in half the time they would if the timber was cut at any other season of the year, but if the stumps are barked down close to the ground, they will not sprout, no matter at what time the timber may be cut.

The best season for cutting rails, is when they will bark easy; which is during May and the beginning of June.—For barking fruit trees, so as to give them a new bark the best time is from the 20th to the 25th of June. If it is done carefully, a new bark will grow on almost immediately. The operator must be careful not to rub the tree after the old bark is off, as that will prevent the new from growing.

Bucks County, Pa., 1852.

PEACH ON THE FAIRM STOCK.—In the spring of 1849, I grafted several peach scions on the wild or native plum; one of them grew, appears to be very healthy, has made a large growth, and last year produced peaches. I think, however, budding would succeed better than grafting, especially in our cold region, where the scions are apt to be injured by the frost.

I have grafted the blue plum on the wild stock, and they do well, and are free from diseased, knotty limbs, to which they are subject on the original stock. I think the peach-growers of New Jersey and Delaware, would do well to use the wild plum stock, as they are not injured by the grub which destroys the peach.

Lackawanna Pa., 1852.

NEW JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

MELODEON BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
LEWISTON, N.Y.

(Opposite the Court House.)

WHERE we offer to the public a large assortment of the NEWEST STYLE of

RICH JEWELRY.

Fine Diamond work,
Fine Gold & Silver Watches,
Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains,
Gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains,
Seals, Gold & Silver Pencils, Gold Pens,
Cuff Pins, Sterling Silver
Forks, Spoon, Cups,
Porkins, Rings,
&c., &c.

The public are invited to call and examine our goods, although they may not wish to purchase. All goods warranted to prove as represented.

E. D. WATSON, from Bailey & Co., 136 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

S. S. CUTLER, from Pratt & Reath, Market St., N. York.

"We can make it for the interest of those who wish to have goods, by our arrangement with Bailey & Co., of Philadelphia, and Manchester, we have secured the best and most reliable goods in New York and Philadelphia, by the goods from first hands to make their purchases of us."

WATSON & CUTLER.
January 23, 1852.—a2-3m.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the certificate of location of Bounty Land Warrant No. 70, 966, for 160 acres of Land, allowed on the 27th day of August, 1850, to Amira Smith, only child and heir of Zachariah Smith, deceased, who was a soldier in Capt Caldwell's Co., K. 3d Regiment Ky. Volunteers in the Mexican War, has been lost or destroyed, and that on the 24th day of February, 1852, I shall demand from the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington, a duplicate of said certificate.

AMERICA SMITH,
By BENJ. CACHING,
Jan. 23—2-4t.

MORAN'S Big Hill Mill,

As still making the best quality of Lumbriges we sell for cash at the mill, at the following reduced prices:

Black Walnut, \$3 00 per thousand,
Yellow Pine, 2 20 " "
Oak & Chestnut, 2 20 " "

The Lumber we sell at the usual mill rates. Where men come and select their lumber and pay for it on the yard, we make a deduction of ten per cent on the usual rates.

Wheat, Bacon, Groceries and Young Cattle taken in exchange for lumber.

C. MORAN & BROTHER.
Feb. 6, 1852—4-3m

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

L. TEPPELMAN has on hand a large assortment of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, at his office at No. 101 N. York St., where he can be seen by appointment, or by letter, to convince the most skeptical that they can be bought as low and as cheap as elsewhere. Call and see.

I will pay cash for any quantity of furskins, to be delivered at L. D. Smith's Drug Store, Jan. 16—1-4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. McCLANAHAN & Son, or W. McCLANAHAN either by note or account, will please call and settle as they are determined to close up their business. Jan. 16—1-4t.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. F. M. MILLER

Grateful to his friends for the very liberal support which they have extended him during the last six years, respectfully informs them that he continues the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics, and hopes by unremitting attention to his profession to merit a continuance of their confidence. His office is the same, where he may be found during the day, and at residence at night; charges customary. Jan. 15—1-4t.

JENNY LIND DEAD!!

ALL those indebted to the late firm of EMERY & WHITE, either by note or account, will find their accounts in the hands of THOS. H. EMERY, who alone is authorized to settle all the debts due the firm; those having claims against the firm, will present them to Emery for payment. Jan. 28, 1852.—2-4t

EGYPTIAN OPHTHALMIA.

THAT wonderful scourge so prevalent in Egypt on the departure of the French and British Armies, commanded by Napoleon and Sir Sidney Smith, about the beginning of the present century. Said soldiers, after leaving Egypt, were scattered over Europe and America, down to the two great battles of New Orleans and Waterloo, in January and July, 1815. I have had the pleasure of conversing with gentlemen who were at those battles, and confirm the fact that the soldiers were sore-eyed more or less. Since 1815 it has spread by contagion or otherwise over [I think] every state in the Union, causing, in many instances, total blindness in one or both eyes. I have in the last twelve months, treated about forty cases of cases of Egyptian Ophthalmia, in the persons of Montgomery, Clarke, Madison and Estill, as many of the citizens can testify, and will give my attention to any person diseased in the eyes and insure a cure if he will call on me before the disease attacks the cornea or front part of the eyeball. When the disease is first taken, it occupies the mucus lining of the eyelids or conjunctiva. After running a certain course, it attacks the eye-ball by means of various covering the hidden part of the eye-ball, and finally covering the pupil, then causing total blindness to the individual sufferer. I know of several persons now blind that I could positively have cured if I could have seen them in time. Two weeks in common cases, is long enough for my personal attendance, from the vast number of our fellow-men, I feel most positively certain that I can give entire satisfaction.

I was called on by a gentleman of this county a few days ago with attack of ophthalmia, and a few days standing, who told that there was some foreign body in his eyes such as sand or Spanish needle points, verifying the fact that all think they have something in the eye that is the cause of much pain.

Any address to me at Levee, Montgomery County, Ky., post paid, will be promptly attended to.

J. B. GENTRY.
Dec. 4-25-5m.

OWEN GARRETT, WILLIAM BALDWIN.

Madison County, Ky.,
No. 22, 1851.

In presenting Dr. J. B. Gentry with the following, I am doing so for language to express my gratefulness to him for his skill in curing my wife's eyes, who had suffered for 23 months of Ophthalmia. He has, through the remedies he used, restored her sight, and enabled her to the tending of the first needle from blindness, after trying many other physicians. I cannot commend him too highly, and would earnestly solicit all persons laboring under that same disease, to give him a trial, as he can positively cure them. It was in my power I would cause all persons with sore eyes to go and see him.

JOSEPH WEBB.
Madison County, Ky.,
November 22, 51.

I certify to the statement of Mr. Webb to Dr. Gentry more cheerfully than I would have done if I had not seen the result of his treatment, and the same disease for 2 years, and was miserably blind before he treated her eyes. She is at this minute sewing with entirely sound eyes. I earnestly recommend the sore-eyed ladies to call on Dr. Gentry.

LUCY NOLAND.
Attest:
Joseph Webb.

THE WORLD AS IT PASSES.

MORRIS & WILLIS'S HOME JOURNAL FOR 1852.

The Home Journal has now become universal. There are few families of cultivated tastes—few of the wise and sensible—who have not made it the most intelligent and attractive place—where to not receive it. It is read by those who are not only the gold threads of domestic happiness and true moral refinement, but who are also the gold threads of the nation's industry and energetic prosperity. The Home Journal is the only paper of the kind in this country, in the hours given to the busy nation, in the hours given to the busy nation, in the hours given to the busy nation.

Our increased subscription enables us to command both more material and more assistance than we have heretofore used upon the paper. We are enabled to transform some of the most laborious departments to other hands. This enables us to carry out a very cherished design of our own—one of which we have long seen value, but which we have deferred, simply and solely from want of means. We now propose to do for the Home Journal for 1852.

We mean to do just what, for our readers, in the fewest words possible every new idea that falls in our way. As we read, as people drop in, we mean to do just what, for our readers, in the fewest words possible every new idea that falls in our way. As we read, as people drop in, we mean to do just what, for our readers, in the fewest words possible every new idea that falls in our way.

As a new year's present from a Gentleman to a Lady, the Home Journal is one, of which the remembrance is renewed every week, and it is unsurpassed as a gift in good taste.

For one copy \$1.00; for three copies \$2.50; for five copies \$4.00; for ten copies \$7.50; for twenty copies \$12.00; for fifty copies \$25.00; for one hundred copies \$45.00; for two hundred copies \$80.00; for three hundred copies \$110.00; for four hundred copies \$140.00; for five hundred copies \$170.00; for six hundred copies \$200.00; for seven hundred copies \$230.00; for eight hundred copies \$260.00; for nine hundred copies \$290.00; for one thousand copies \$320.00.

Payments to be made in advance.

C. MORRIS & WILLIS.
Address: MORRIS & WILLIS.
Jan. 16, 1852.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

The postage on the Home Journal has by the late law been reduced, and is now only forty per cent! The following are the present rates, viz:

Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 9 cents per quarter; over 500 and not exceeding 1,500 miles, 18 cents per quarter; over 1,500 and not exceeding 2,500 miles, 24 cents per quarter.

For a Review. Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 18 cents per quarter; over 500 and not exceeding 1,500 miles, 24 cents per quarter; over 1,500 and not exceeding 2,500 miles, 30 cents per quarter.

At these rates, no objection should be made as heretofore, to receiving the Home Journal, and thus insuring their speedy Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton St. N. Y.

W. B. L. & Co. have recently published Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and Professor Norton, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in two volumes, royal octavo, containing 1,800 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, \$6.00; in paper, for the mail, \$5.00.

S. V. ROWLAND.

EXAMINER for taking depositions for Madison county. Office, front room, New England Office, Richmond, Kentucky.

WEEKLY CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

Prospectus and Terms.

1852.

This patronage which has been extended to the Cincinnati Gazette during the year 1851, has exceeded that of any preceding year of its history. To the subscription list of the Weekly we have added over 3,000 new names. For this we desire to render our thanks.

We wish again to invite the attention of our country readers and the country press, to the character of the "Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette," and the claims of this paper to the support of the People of the West.

Without in the least detracting in our exertions to make the Political Department of the Gazette worthy of public confidence, or suffering any diminution in the care hitherto exercised over the commercial department, and the departments of Local and General News, we have determined to make increased exertions to render our columns set apart for Miscellaneous Reading, more acceptable to our subscribers.

We propose during the year 1852 to introduce a large number of articles of the best models of country residences and outbuildings as an addenda to our previous agricultural reading. Also, of public buildings of general utility. These columns will be fully equal to the entire contents of the Weekly paper.

Without going into any very minute specification, we may say that in this department will always be found a full and complete miscellany of Facts, Poetry, and Essays, and Historical Sketches, Edited by General and Honorable Extracts from Current Literature, Agricultural and Horticultural Information, and a column of amusing and instructive Selections or the best of the literary elements of the House of Representatives.

We will leave neither pains nor expense untaken, to render this part of our paper entertaining and useful to the Family Circle.

Our Editorial, Business, and Mechanical Departments are now such, that in all departments of our establishment we can offer a guarantee of ability, correctness, and dispatch.

Our paper is large—five Weeks in the Union—its circulation is constantly increasing, and we are one-third more reading matter than any other Weekly issued from Cincinnati, and each Weekly is equal to 200 pages of an octavo volume—and none, we may say, without assuming too much to ourselves, or doing anything like injustice to others are made up with so great an expenditure of labor and money, especially for the purpose of supplying matter of peculiar importance to Western Readers, and of proper representation and consistently advocating the great Commercial and Social interests of this section of the Union.